

<i>English.</i>	<i>Pantang Kâpur.</i>
To lay by	Bětâroh*
To go	Bějok*
Tired	Běrâjul
Pinang	Pěngĕlat
Hog	Pěnyîku kôtol*
Fire	Pěhangat
Musket-ball	Bûah che-ôt
Oar	Pěmaut*
Axe	Pâtîng bĕpĕninga
Pěrda	Pěrmat
To buy	Měnyĕleh

The words marked \* only are different from those given in my former list (Journal No. 3, July, 1879, p. 113) the remainder being radically the same, and presenting merely differences of pronunciation, or a change in the form of prefix.

The word "kabo" given in LOGAN's list as the "pantang kâpur" equivalent for "tired" seems to be another instance of the identity of the "pantang kâpur" with the original Jakun dialect, "kĕbok" having that meaning amongst the Jakuns of the Mâdek in their own dialect.

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#### STONE FROM BÂTU PAHAT.

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In a former paper,<sup>(1)</sup> I mentioned a tradition that stone was brought from Bâtu Pahat to Malacca for the construction of the

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(<sup>1</sup>) Journal No. 8, Straits Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, December, 1881, p. 93 (Note 2).

fortress there, but expressed a doubt as to its trustworthiness, there being plenty of good stone lying much nearer to hand than Bâtu Pahat, the cutting of which is also attributed by another tradition to the Siamese.

This view is confirmed by the account given in RAFFLES' "Translation of a Malay Manuscript" (Journal No. 4, Straits Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, December, 1879, p. 14) which runs as follows:—

"As soon as the letters arrived at Malacca from the Râja of Goa, the Portuguese who were in Malacca ordered such of the people as had remained there to bring iron-stones for the fort from Kwâla Linggi,<sup>(1)</sup> Pûlau Upeh,<sup>(2)</sup> Bâtu Bras,<sup>(3)</sup> Pûlau Jâwa (a small island near Malacca), from Têluk Mas,<sup>(4)</sup> from Pësan Pringgi,<sup>(5)</sup> from Pûlau Bûrong,<sup>(6)</sup> and from the country in the interior of Malacca; and the price the Portuguese paid for them was at the rate of thirty dollars per hundred stones of large, and twenty dollars per hundred stones of small size. For the eggs which they used in their mortar, the Portuguese paid at the rate of a *wang bhâru* (new coin)<sup>(7)</sup> for each. For lime (*kâpur*) they

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(1) N. W. boundary of Malacca. Formerly there was a fort here, at which NEWBOLD was stationed for some time; the Police Station which has taken its place is a little nearer the mouth of the river.

(2) This was originally part of the town, and occupied, at the time ALBUQUERQUE took Malacca, by nine thousand Javanese under a chief named Utemuti Raja, who made overtures to ALBUQUERQUE to protect himself in case of the latter's success. A century ago the island was only a pistol-shot from the shore, and twenty or thirty years ago the shore at Limbongan opposite extended a quarter of a mile further to sea than it does now. There are three *krâmats* on the island still visited by the natives, of which one is the tomb of a Javanese.

(3) The site of this I cannot ascertain, but the rock is said to be white and of a friable character.

(4) About 7 miles South of Malacca, said to derive its name from gold once found in the sand of the sea-shore.

(5) This should probably be "Sauh Pringgi," where the Portuguese anchored; it is a rock not far from Têluk Mas.

(6) This is a small islet not far from the preceding.

(7) Value  $2\frac{1}{2}$  cents.

“ paid fifteen dollars for a *kóyan*; ( <sup>1</sup> ) and the coolies employed  
“ digging away the hill were paid at the rate of half-a-dollar each  
“ for one day’s work. During thirty-six years three months and  
“ fourteen days the Portuguese were employed in the construction  
“ of the fort, and then it was completed.”

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(<sup>1</sup>) About 2½ tons.